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WOOL-31 WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS October 30, 1930

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PRICES TRADE AND CONSUMPTION SUPPLY

Summary

The wool market at Boston has been rather quiet in recent weeks. Prices of practically all lines of wool have declined slightly since the beginning of October due to weak domestic demand and the decline in prices in foreign wool markets. The spurt in activity during September was undoubtedly due to urgent need for purchases which were withheld until a basis for prices had been established at the new sales in foreign markets. With immediate needs covered the market again reverted to its hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Demand for foreign wools has been very slow and prices have fallen slightly in sympathy with the trend in foreign markets.

Early sales of the new season in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere have met with good competition at prices slightly below the closing levels of the previous season. Prices at the close of the 5th series of wool sales at London, however, showed considerable declines under the opening prices and at Bradford a general depression prevailed during September and early October with demand at a very low level. A slightly stronger tone in the Sydney market the third week of October occasioned some interest in the Bradford market, and, should this stronger tone continue, it would prove a strong incentive to a demand for tops at present low prices.

Trade in Continental Europe is still restricted and prices for wool and semi-manufactures declined during September. Imports and exports of wool and wool manufactures of the United Kingdom also declined during the month. The conditioning of wool, tops and yarn in Bradford and continental Europe increased during September, and except in France, a greater amount of material passed through the conditioning houses than in September of last year.

The decline in receipts of domestic wool at Boston during September was somewhat more than seasonal, wools having been received in larger volume during the early part of the season. Imports of wool declined during September and total imports of combing and clothing wool so far this year have been about 29 per cent below those for the same months last year. Stocks of foreign wool in bonded warehouses at Boston have been low and were further reduced in September.

Consumption of wool in the United States during August, 1930 was below that of July although the normal seasonal trend in August is upward. Machinery activity declined in the carding and woolen spindles sections during August while some increase in activity was reported in the worsted section.

Shearing is now in full swing in Southern Hemisphere countries and the wool so far received appears to be finer than that of the 1929 clip. No new information has been received to change the outlook for a large world clip in spite of the expected decrease in Australian as this decrease probably will be offset by increases in other countries. Stocks of foreign and colonial wool in the United Kingdom showed only a slight seasonal decline in August and on September 1 were 15 per cent above those

of September 1, 1929. Stocks of tops in continental combing establishments increased somewhat during September and on October 1 were 30 per cent below those of last October. Receipts of new clip wool at the selling centers of Australia during the first two months of the new season were about 14 per cent less than during the same period last season while disposals during this period were twice as large as for the same period last year. These figures relate to the months of July and August at which time the public auctions for the new season had not yet begun.

Prices: Domestic

Business in the wool market was very quiet at the opening of September, but showed a gradually increasing trend until the last few days of the month, according to Russell L. Burrus, of the Boston Wool Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Early in the month there was a fair inquiry for a wide variety of wools and some purchasing of moderate quantities for pressing needs. Anticipation of wants, however, was decidedly lacking. Delayed openings of new lines of fancy goods tended to discourage forward purchasing of raw wool. Further contributing factors were openings of sales at London and in the Australian primary markets. It was anticipated that prices would be lower at the opening sales than at the closing of the previous series at the respective markets. The declines, however, were not expected to be sufficient to endanger the prevailing values of domestic wools. Nevertheless, the absence of encouragement from the goods markets in this country caused manufacturers to follow a very conservative policy in all their purchasing of raw materials.

After London had opened with prices at practically the level some of the ablest observers in the wool industry had predicted, purchases that apparently were urgent, but which had been withheld pending further clarification of the price situation were consummated and the wool market experienced greater activity than had been seen for considerably more than a month. This spurt seemed to have satisfied the most urgent needs and the market slid back again into the so familiar hand-to-mouth rate of buying. The spurt brought scarcely any advance in prices. In a few instances, choice lots commanded a modest premium, but the ensuing dullness of the market saw this trend quickly fade and with it came some small recessions in prices. The occasion for the slight easing tendency in prices late in September was the failure of demand to be sustained as well as had been hoped it would be under the stimulus of a seasonal increase in consumption. The failure of opening prices at London and Australia to be maintained also contributed to the slackening demand.

Fleece wools of all grades were moderately active at the beginning of September, but only the 64s and finer Fleeces continued active throughout the month. After the first two weeks, demand for 58s, 60s and lower grades practically disappeared. Quotations on all grades of Ohio and similar Fleeces remained unchanged during September. Most of the demand on 64s and finer Fleeces was on the Strictly Combing class at 75-77 cents, scoured basis. Some French Combing wool of this grade was moved at 69-72 cents. The slower trade on Fleeces had not affected market quotations as yet at the close of the month.

Western grown wools of 58s, 60s and finer qualities comprised the bulk of the movement in the wool market during September. During the second week and again during the fourth week of September, a fair volume of business was transacted on 56s and lower grades of Territory wools. These latter grades gave some indications of an expanding demand each time interest was renewed, but buying was not sustained in either period noted. Prices on western wools were well maintained until the latter part of the month when the foreign markets showed a marked irregularity with a declining tendency. Weakness was first in evidence on the shorter combing 64s and finer wools. Slight concessions were made on original bag lines and lower quotations on graded French combing wools followed. Territory 58s, 60s wools resisted the easing tendency up to the close of September. The lower grades continued mostly steady throughout the month.

Demand on 64s and finer western grown wools ran very largely to original bag lines. The range of quotations during September on lines of bulk French Combing staple was 70-73 cents, scoured basis. In the latter part of the month, however, concessions tended to bring the average of prices nearer the minimum of the range. This was true of practically all kinds of Fine wools whether graded or ungraded. The range on graded French Combing 64s and finer moved down slightly from 71-73 cents to 70-73 cents, scoured basis. Clothing wool of this grade sold mostly at 65-68 cents, scoured basis, as compared with the previous range of 65-70 cents. New Mexican and Colorado original bag wools of short combing and clothing staple moved at 65-68 cents, scoured basis. A few sales were closed on 12-months Texas wool at 72-73 cents, scoured basis.

Territory wools of 58s, 60s qualities occupied a more prominent position in the market than they did during the previous month. These wools were slow early in the month, but rapidly increased in activity after the first week. Prices showed a firmer trend for a brief period during which some very substantial weights were moved. Choice lines of Strictly combing 58s, 60s brought up to 75 cents, scoured basis, during this movement, but the bulk of the wools moved at 70-73 cents, scoured basis. French combing wools of this grade sold at 65-68 cents, scoured basis.

Demand for the 56s and lower grades of Territory wools was quite scattered and most sales were closed at practically the same ranges of prices that prevailed at the close of August. Both 56s and 48s, 50s showed a somewhat broader outlet than during the previous month, but demand was largely for rather moderate sized lots. Low 1/4 blood, 46s, and Common & Braid, 36s, 44s, were moved at steady prices in small quantities that represented accumulations from recent grading.

Demand for spot foreign wools was very limited and quotations eased in sympathy with the trend in foreign markets. A few small lots of South American and New Zealand crossbreds and an occasional small line of Australian Merinos were moved. There were a few orders placed for some specialty lines, mostly Lambs wool, for import from Australia.

The market on woolen wools showed a further expansion of the increased activity that marked the closing week of August. The increased demand, though, was mostly on pulled wools. Scoured Clothing shorn wools were mostly slow. Pulled B Lambs' wools lead in the demand, but there was also a fairly good movement on all grades including B and finer pulled wools. Prices showed some strengthening within ranges prevailing at the opening of September. Offerings of winter pullings were somewhat more restricted, but demand was not strong enough to bring an advance in the ranges of quotations.

There was a fair demand for Noils of 58s, 60s and finer qualities. Prices were somewhat irregular at the beginning of the month, but strengthened with a broadening demand and eased at the close of September when demand fell off.

The top market showed decidedly more signs of life during September. Deliveries on old contracts increased to a very marked extent. Some houses had the best weeks for deliveries of any during this year. New orders increased moderately, but the placing of new contracts did not proceed as rapidly as the liquidation of old ones. The principal demand was on 64s top. The better class of 64s, Combed in oil, sold in the range 97 cents - $1.00, but toward the close of the month sales of the selected top that commanded the premium of the maximum of the range were decidedly less numerous. The short combing 64s of chiefly French Combing staple sold at 94-95 cents, dry combed, while similar staple combed in oil brought 92 cents. Quite a strong pressure for lower prices was brought to bear on the shorter staple 64s toward the close of the month, but market quotations were practically maintained throughout the month by all the large topmakers. Only a few scattered orders were received for 58s, 60s tops. Straight 60s occasionally realized 92½ cents, but the 58s, 60s sold mostly at around 90 cents, in oil. Some sales were closed on 58s at 82-83 cents. This grade was more active than 58s, 60s or straight 60s. A steady though narrow demand was received for 56s at 75-78 cents. Late in the month, some improvement in demand was noted on 48s, 50s at 69-73 cents, but the volume of sales was small. A scattered demand was received on 46s and lower count tops made of foreign crossbred wools.

Wool: Price per pound at Boston on specified dates, 1929 and 1930

Grade	1929			1930		
	Aug. 10	Sept. 14	Oct. 11	Aug. 9	Sept. 13	Oct. 11
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	38-39	38-39	37-38	31	31	31
Fleece scoured basis	92-95	92-95	88-93	75-77	75-77	75-77
Territory " "	93-95	93-95	88-93	75-77	75-77	75-77
58s, 60s (½ blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	44-45	44-45	43-44	30	30-31	30-31
Fleece scoured basis	95-96	95-96	90-92	65-70	65-70	65-68
Territory " "	95-96	95-96	90-93	70-73	70-73	69-72
56s (5/8 blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	45	45-46	45-46	29-30	30	29-30
Fleece scoured basis	83-87	85-88	85-88	55-58	55-58	55-58
Territory " "	88-91	88-92	88-90	61-63	61-63	60-62
46s (low ¼ blood)						
Strictly combing						
Ohio and similar grease	38-39	38-39	38-39	27-28	27-28	27-28
Fleece scoured basis	63-66	63-66	63-66	45-47	45-47	45-47
Territory " "	65-70	65-70	65-70	47-52	47-52	47-52

Compiled from Weekly Market News Reports of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Prices: Foreign

The fifth series of London wool sales closed on October 7, or two days earlier than originally planned, with values for all types of wool unsteady and at least 5 to 7½ per cent below the opening prices. The declines in most instances were very irregular, but reports indicate that in general, all wools closed 15 per cent below the July level with the most neglected classes from 20 to 25 per cent down. Prices at the close of the sale were the lowest since 1921.

The amount originally available for the series was 187,800 bales. Withdrawals during the early part of the sales were considerable, but as values declined owners became more eager to sell, either because of a need for money or because of fear of lower quotations, and bids refused while sales were in progress were accepted privately after the sales. Takings were reported to be about 128,000 bales of which 70,500 bales went to the Continent, 56,500 bales were taken by the English trade and 1,000 bales by American buyers. A carryover of 77,000 bales was reported.

The sales are now closed at London until the final series of the year which opens November 25.

United Kingdom: Prices at the London Wool Sales, reported on basis of official standards of the United States for grades of wool (scoured basis), 1929, 1930

United States grades	1929 5th series Open Sept. 20	1929 5th series Close Oct. 4	1930 3rd series Open May 13	1930 3rd series Close May 30	1930 4th series Open July 8	1930 4th series Close July 23	1930 5th series Open Sept. 16	1930 5th series Close Oct. 7
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70s.....	63.9	58.8	52.7	53.2	50.7	52.7	48.7	45.6
64s.....	57.8	53.7	48.7	49.7	45.6	47.7	44.6	40.6
60s.....	54.7	48.7	42.6	42.6	41.6	40.6	38.5	36.5
58s.....	51.7	46.6	37.5	39.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	32.4
56s.....	48.7	44.6	35.5	36.0	34.0	34.5	32.4	29.4
50s.....	40.6	36.5	29.9	30.4	27.4	27.4	25.3	23.3
48s.....	37.0	35.5	28.4	29.4	26.4	25.8	23.8	22.3
46s.....	36.5	34.5	26.4	27.4	26.4	25.3	23.3	21.3
44s.....	36.0	34.5	25.3	26.4	24.8	24.3	22.3	20.3
40s.....	35.5	33.4	25.3	26.9	24.3	24.3	22.3	19.3
36s.....	35.5	33.4	25.3	26.4	23.3	23.8	22.3	18.2

Compiled from reports of E. L. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London.

Australian sales well attended

The second series of sales at Sydney opened on October 7 with competition general and all countries operating. Prices for good wools showed little change from the previous sales, but rates for thin faulty top making merinos were irregular and sales were difficult. Conditions showed little change during the sales with rates at the close about equal to the best for the week and competition more keen.

The wool selling season opened at Adelaide on September 18 with only a fair selection, mainly of coarse merinos. The attendance was large with continental buyers the chief operators, but English buyers operated more freely as the sales progressed. Compared with June quotations, spinners wools were 5 to 7½ per cent lower, good top making wools 10 per cent lower and inferior and shabby wools 15 per cent lower.

At the opening sales at Brisbane from September 30 to October 2 competition was strong and general and rates were firm. The selections consisted mostly of good fine merinos. Continental and Japanese buyers were most active, but there was good support from Bradford. Prices remained firm at opening rates with warp 70s, clean Brisbane warehouse bringing 52.7 cents per pound, average 70s, 46.6 cents, warp 64s, 42.6 cents and average 64s, 34.5 cents.

The market at Melbourne for the opening sales on September 29 was strong and active for good shafty comebacks and crossbreds, but prices of thin top making wools were irregular. Japanese and continental buyers were the principal operators. The sales closed with rates unchanged for all good wools. Toward the close of the sale Bradford operated more freely and continental buyers with greater reserve.

The second week of sales at Melbourne opened with competition more general than during the previous week and with prices equal to the best figure of that period. The selection was more suitable for Bradford than others offered recently and the latter operators showed increased interest. America purchased some odd lots, but Japan and France were the principal operators. The sales closed with the market strong and Bradford buying briskly.

The second sale of the season at Perth was held on October 6. Offerings amounted to 23,500 bales and most of these were cleared. The Continent was the chief operator. Average 64s brought 39.5 cents per pound clean Bradford while spinners 64s brought 42.6 cents per pound. Rates for inferior sorts were irregular.

The selection at the first Geelong sale on October 9 was poor in good merinos, but competition was general and English buyers were active.

Sales good in South Africa

Wool sold freely at Port Elizabeth during September and early October. Stocks of wool are small as sales have recently kept pace with arrivals. Supplies are expected to fall off next month as the present season is about a month earlier than usual. The present clip is said to be a very desirable one and prices for best descriptions have remained firm although rates on other sorts show an easier tendency. Choice 12 months wools are quoted at 54.7 to 56.8 cents per pound clean, Bradford and average 12 months wool at 50.7 cents per pound while choice 10-12 months wool is 52.7 cents and average 10-12 months 46.6 to 48.7 cents per pound. The total of September offerings at public auctions amounted to 24,588 bales and sales totaled 15,025 bales.

Sales at East London and Durban opened with negligible quantities on hand, but receipts increased during October. The Continent operated rather freely with German purchases predominating. Small purchases were also made by Italian, French and Bradford buyers. Values for superior types of wool remained firm, but values for average grades eased off 5 to 10 per cent during the early part of the season.

Bradford market shows slight improvement

General depression continued on the Bradford market through September and the first half of October, but a more favorable tone became apparent the third week of the month. Reports of firmer prices for merino wool resulted in a fair business for forward account although the position of crossbreds remains difficult and further weakening is anticipated. Quotations

on tops declined 2 to 5 cents per pound between September 12 and October 18 in response to continued depression and lower wool prices and yarn quotations declined 3 to 10 cents per pound. Yarn prices are being reduced to a level proportional to top prices, but no bulk business is apparent. Some improvement has occurred in the piece goods trade with India and China and sales to continental countries showed a slight increase the third week of October.

Wool, tops and yarn: Price per pound at Bradford on specified dates, 1929-1930

Date	64s 1/			50s 1/		
	Scoured wool	Tops	Worsted yarn 2-48s	Scoured wool	Tops	Worsted yarn 2-32s
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1929-						
July 25	68.9	79.1	115.6	42.6	50.7	75.0
Aug. 25	66.9	77.0	113.6	40.6	49.7	73.0
Sept. 25	56.8	68.9	103.4	39.5	46.6	68.9
Oct. 25	62.9	73.0	103.4	39.5	46.6	67.9
Nov. 25	62.9	71.0	103.4	39.5	47.6	67.9
Dec. 23	58.8	64.9	99.4	35.5	42.6	64.9
1930-						
Jan. 25	49.7	59.8	91.2	29.4	38.5	60.8
Feb. 25	48.7	58.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	57.8
Mar. 25	46.6	54.7	87.2	26.4	34.5	56.8
Apr. 25	47.7	57.8	89.2	27.4	35.5	56.8
May 24	52.7	60.8	92.3	30.4	37.5	58.8
June 25	50.7	57.8	91.2	29.4	36.5	56.8
July 25	48.4	56.8	89.2	28.4	34.5	55.8
Aug. 25	48.7	56.8	89.2	27.4	34.5	54.7
Sept. 26	46.6	54.7	85.2	24.3	32.4	53.7
Oct. 25	45.6	50.7	83.1	22.3	29.4	48.7

Compiled from cabled reports from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner at London.

1/ Official standards of the United States for wool and wool tops.

Continental Europe

Trading in the wool centers of continental Europe is still restricted. Prices on practically all types of tops, noils and yarns declined in the French market during September, Australian merino noils and Cheviot yarns being the only types for which no changes were reported. In Germany quotations for German wool A/AA scoured declined from 64.8 cents per pound on September 15 to 60.5 on October 1 while Cape wool, medium quality, washed, declined 3 cents per pound during September and was quoted at 45.6 cents per pound on October 1. Quotations for tops also declined in Germany during September, Australian A/AA commercial fleeces being quoted at 60.8 cents per pound compared with 62.9 cents on September 1 and Buenos Aires medium quality at 34.5 cents October 1 compared with 35.5 cents on September 1.

Tops, noils and yarn: Price per pound in France, specified dates, 1929-1930

Item	1929		1930		
	Aug. 29	Oct. 3	July 31	Sept. 4	Oct. 9
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Tops, Australian -					
Merino 64s warp	93.3	89.2	66.9	66.9	63-65
Crossbreds 56s	74.0	71.0	52.7	52.7	49-51
Tops, Argentine -					
Crossbreds 56s	70.0	68.9	49-51	49-51	47-49
Noils -					
Australian merino	80.9	78.2	50.0	48.0	48.0
Australian crossbred	57.8	58.6	35.7	34.7	30-32
Cape	85.3	---	47.3	---	42.7
Yarn -					
Merino	112.0	103.1	91.9	91.5	87.7
Cheviot	86.2	80.9	66.0	65.8	65.0

Compiled from reports of L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

Trade and consumption: Domestic

Receipts at Boston decline

The decline in receipts of domestic wool at Boston was somewhat more than seasonal during September as wools were received in exceptionally large volume earlier in the season. Receipts for September were only 3,292,000 pounds compared with 16,233,000 pounds in September, 1929, but total receipts from January 1 to September 30 were 223,876,000 pounds which was 44 million pounds above those for the same period last year and 35 million pounds above 1928.

Wool, domestic: Receipts at Boston, by months, 1927-1930

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	6,081	8,044	4,532	7,660
Feb.	6,577	6,399	1,836	5,001
Mar.	8,600	6,497	5,738	4,548
Apr.	9,522	8,138	6,442	7,774
May	17,938	25,843	16,108	20,742
June	46,106	50,083	40,094	53,517
July	55,877	51,346	56,870	70,693
Aug.	29,891	25,802	32,377	50,649
Sept.	11,799	7,156	16,233	3,292
Oct.	9,033	4,598	9,171	
Nov.	8,972	9,322	8,202	
Dec.	8,794	7,293	8,257	

Compiled from weekly reports of the Boston Wool Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 1/ Preliminary.

United States wool imports remain low

Imports of combing and clothing wool into the United States again declined in September after showing a slight increase during July and August. Carpet wool imports increased slightly over those of August, but are still much below those of 1929 and total imports of all wools so far this year are far below those of last year. Total imports of wool into the United States from January 1 to August 31, 1930 were 125,158,000 pounds of which 60,114,000 pounds were combing and clothing wool and 65,044,000 pounds were carpet wool. From September 1 to October 4 imports into the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia were 8,195,000 pounds of which 1,782,000 pounds were combing and clothing wool and 6,413,000 pounds were carpet wool. Adding the figures for these periods gives an approximate total of 133,353,000 pounds imported from January 1 to October 4, 1930 of which 61,896,000 pounds were combing and clothing wool and 71,457,000 pounds were carpet wool. During the same period of 1929 United States imports amounted to 221,314,000 pounds, consisting of 86,744,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool and 134,570,000 pounds of carpet wool. Thus imports of all wools for the first 9 months of 1930 have been approximately 39.7 per cent below those for the first 9 months of 1929, the decline in combing and clothing wools being 28.6 per cent and in carpet wools, 46.9 per cent.

Wool: Imports into the United States, specified periods, 1929 and 1930

Wool	1929		1930		
	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	Aug.	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	July	Aug.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing	70,513	2,764	46,872	4,139	2,724
Clothing	13,177	661	13,242	502	787
Total	83,690	3,425	60,114	4,641	3,511
Carpet	116,609	13,206	65,044	4,165	6,368
Total all wools	200,299	16,631	125,158	8,806	9,879

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Consumption declines in August

Contrary to the ordinary upward seasonal trend the consumption of wool in the United States showed a decline in August, 1930. The total quantity of wool entering into manufacture as reported by 436 manufacturers during August, reduced to a grease equivalent, was 33,761,070 pounds compared with 34,682,144 pounds reported by 438 manufacturers for July, 1930, and 52,644,102 pounds reported by 466 manufacturers for August, 1929. All grades of wool were consumed in smaller quantities during the month except 58s, 60s ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood) which were used in greater quantity than in July. The total consumption of grease, scoured and pulled wool, as reported, was 29,821,000 pounds of which 21,157,000 pounds or 71.0 per cent was combing wool, 3,819,000 pounds or 12.8 per cent was clothing wool and 4,845,000 pounds or 16.2 per cent was carpet wool. Of the total quantity used by manufacturers in August 71.7 per cent was domestic wool and 28.3 per cent was foreign wool showing a further increase during the month in the percentage of domestic wool used. In August 1929 only 57.6 per cent of the wool consumed during the month was domestic wool. Consumption of combing and clothing wool for the first 8 months of 1930 was 18.4 per cent below that reported for the first 8 months of 1929 while consumption of carpet wool declined 42.7 per cent.

Wool: Consumption in the United States, by grades, for specified periods, 1929, 1930 1/

Official standards of the United States for grades of wool	1929		1930		
	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	Aug.	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	July	Aug.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Combing and clothing wool					
64s, 70s and 80s	93,502	14,200	88,225	12,812	12,431
58s and 60s	42,717	5,582	37,267	4,067	4,595
56s	44,620	6,145	28,589	4,220	3,737
48s and 50s	38,841	4,857	26,885	2,897	2,863
36s, 40s, 44s and 46s	19,569	2,698	14,165	1,473	1,350
Total combing and clothing wools	239,249	33,482	195,131	25,469	24,976
Carpet wools	104,707	13,501	59,990	5,151	4,845
Total all wools	343,956	46,983	255,121	30,620	29,821

Compiled from data in the "Wool Consumption Reports" issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ These are the totals of grease, scoured, and pulled wool as published by the Bureau of the Census and have not been reduced to a grease basis.

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Wool: Consumption in the United States by classes, January - August 1929, 1930 1/

Year, month or period	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic and foreign: Combing	Clothing	Carpet	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929						
Jan. 1-June 30	134,058	120,767	136,487	39,659	78,679	254,825
July	24,121	18,026	23,990	5,632	12,526	42,148
Aug.	27,083	19,900	27,292	6,190	13,501	46,983
1930						
Jan.	21,280	17,410	21,933	5,558	11,199	38,690
Feb.	18,738	15,034	20,104	4,882	8,786	33,772
Mar.	17,695	15,035	19,036	4,694	9,000	32,730
Apr.	16,933	15,339	17,970	4,718	9,588	32,376
May	17,001	11,356	17,439	4,806	6,113	28,358
June	19,370	9,484	19,152	4,395	5,307	28,854
Jan. 1-June 30	111,022	83,657	115,633	29,052	49,994	194,679
July	21,359	9,262	21,389	4,081	5,151	30,621
Aug.	21,372	8,449	21,157	3,819	4,845	29,821

Compiled from monthly reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ These are totals of grease, scoured and pulled wools, as published by the Bureau of the Census and have not been reduced to a grease basis.

Foreign wool stocks at Boston show little change

Stocks of foreign wool in bonded warehouses at Boston on September 30 amounted to 12,432,000 pounds compared with 12,177,000 pounds on August 30 and 22,691,000 pounds on September 30, 1929. The stocks on September 30, 1930 consisted of 6.5 million pounds of combing and clothing wool and 5.9 million pounds of carpet wool. On September 30, 1929 stocks consisted of 21.0 million pounds of combing and clothing wool and 1.7 million pounds of carpet wool.

Slight change in machinery activity

Activity in the cards and woolen spindles section of the United States wool industry showed further declines during August but some improvement was reported in the combs and worsted spindles sections and in the activity of wide looms and carpet and rug looms, according to the report of the Bureau of the Census. Woolen and worsted spindles were active for a total of 508 million hours during August compared with 544 million hours in July of this year and 778 million hours in August, 1929. Looms including carpet looms were active only 6.8 million hours in August 1930 compared with 7.5 million hours in July and 10.8 million hours in August 1929.

Wool machinery activity in the United States during July 1930 and August 1929 and 1930

Wool machinery	Total number of hours machines were active			Percentage of total machinery active at some time during the month			Percentage of maximum single-shift capacity		
	1929	1930		1929	1930		1929	1930	
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	Per Cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Cards	1,221	735	667	71.2	56.3	53.7	80.2	50.7	47.7
Combs	549	410	420	72.6	55.7	59.7	92.8	70.7	75.4
Spindles:									
Woolen	393,431	232,550	225,176	68.6	53.4	52.7	77.2	51.9	47.9
Worsted	384,462	291,041	282,896	66.4	52.0	53.8	68.9	53.4	54.5
Looms:									
Wide 1/	7,480	5,557	4,936	54.1	44.0	40.9	59.8	48.0	44.1
Narrow 2/ ...	1,855	1,116	1,145	61.0	48.7	45.6	61.5	42.1	43.3
Carpet and rug	1,435	663	721	64.7	41.4	42.4	65.6	31.2	34.4

Compiled from the Reports of Active and Idle Wool Machinery, issued monthly by the Department of Commerce.
1/ Wider than 50-inch reed space. 2/ 50-inch reed space or less.

British trade in wool and manufactures declines

Exports of wool and wool manufactures from the United Kingdom fell off in practically all lines in September 1930 after two months of improvement. Exports in most cases, however, did not fall to the June level and the decline is probably of a seasonal character. Exports of woolen and worsted tissues amounted to 9,593,000 square yards in September compared with 10,999,000 in August and 17,084,000 square yards in September 1929. There was little change in yarn exports which amounted to 3,139,000 pounds compared with 4,936,000 pounds in September 1929.

Imports of wool and wool manufactures were also smaller in September than in August with the exception of yarn imports and imports of carpets and rugs. Imports of wool amounted to 25.5 million pounds compared with 39 million pounds in August and 32.7 million pounds in September, 1929.

United Kingdom: Trade in wool and wool manufactures for stated months 1929 and 1930

Exports and imports	Unit	1929 Sept.	1930 July	1930 Aug.	1930 Sept.
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports -					
Wool	pound	3,300	2.160	2,500	2,100
Tops	"	2,700	2.760	2,300	2,100
Yarns, woolen	"	924	535	416	558
Yarns, worsted	"	4,012	2,714	2,699	2,581
Tissues, woolen	sq. yd	12,054	7,231	7,944	6,843
Tissues, worsted	" "	5,050	2,885	3,055	2,750
Flannels and delaines	" "	366	158	236	303
Carpets and rugs	" "	569	375	375	563
Noils	pound	1,100	1,020	900	900
Waste	"	1,000	830	700	900
Woolen rags	"	1,680	1,050	670	780
Imports -					
Wool	"	52,700	49,230	39,000	2[illegible],500
Tops	"	75	100	100	100
Waste and noils	"	400	148	300	100
Yarns	"	1,567	1,482	1,222	1,383
Tissues, woolen	sq. yd	2,425	2,915	3,519	3,334
Tissues, worsted	" "	180	272	259	197
Carpets and rugs	" "	627	698	581	680
Woolen rags	pound	4,704	5,100	5,400	3,360

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London.

Continental Europe

The wool trade of continental Europe was limited during September, but some temporary improvement was shown in Germany and France. Orders have shown some general increase in the worsted industries, but conditions in the woolen industry continue unsatisfactory, particularly in Germany and Belgium. Occupation in the wool industries is complete in France, but has been somewhat reduced in Belgium while in Germany occupation remains unchanged. Some uneasiness in business is reported by the trade as a result of the German elections.

Wool: Imports in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom and United States April-August, 1930

Country and item	1930 Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium -					
Wool, greasy	14,888	16,100	20,376	15,903	11,086
Wool, scoured	372	793	672	381	435
Total	15,260	16,893	21,048	16,284	11,521
Czechoslovakia -	4,645	5,223	3,223	2,806	2,284
France, raw and on skins	62,602	57,908	66,821	71,864	72,185
Germany -					
Wool, merino, greasy and washed	17,994	15,135	20,085	15,250	19,489
Wool, merino, scoured	898	883	1,624	1,178	1,112
Wool, crossbred, greasy and washed	12,548	12,767	16,691	14,817	7,987
Wool, crossbred, scoured	930	1,062	1,160	1,285	887
Total	32,370	29,847	17,851	32,530	29,475
Italy -					
Wool, greasy	10,764	11,961	13,761	4,513	1/
Wool, washed	1,308	1,305	1,393	597	1/
Total	12,072	13,266	15,154	5,110	1/
Japan -	8,785	9,412	11,336	18.012	1/
Poland -	1,343	2,046	5,681	4,117	2,442
United Kingdom -	65,617	90,279	71,100	49,230	39,000
United States -					
Wool, greasy and washed	15,745	13,498	6,996	6,521	7,467
Wool, scoured	1,983	1,873	1,844	2,281	2,412
Total	17,728	15,371	8,840	8,802	9,879

Compiled from reports cabled by the Agricultural Commissioners at Berlin and London and reports from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

1/ Not reported.

Stocks on Continent continue to increase

Stocks of tops in commission combing establishments of four continental European countries showed a further increase on October 1 compared with September 1, but remained below those held last season. The increase occurred in merino stocks, crossbred tops showing little change during the month. Total stocks in four countries on October 1 amounted to 46.0 million pounds of which 23.5 million were merino and 22.5 million were crossbred. On September 1 these countries reported a total of 44.9 million pounds of which 22.3 million pounds were merino and 22.6 million were crossbred while on October 1, 1929 the total stocks amounted to 65.5 million pounds consisting of 30.0 million pounds of merino tops and 35.5 million pounds of crossbred tops.

Tops: Stocks held by continental commission combing establishments, specified dates 1929-30

Location and description of wool	1929			1930		
	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium -						
Merino	3,294	2,848	2,890	2,639	2,829	3,031
Crossbred	3,525	3,768	3,889	3,468	3,406	3,375
Total	6,819	6,616	6,779	6,107	6,235	6,406
Germany						
Merino	10,326	9,713	9,087	6,038	5,935	5,877
Crossbred	10,318	10,675	10,650	6,047	6,224	6,387
Total	20,644	20,388	19,737	12,085	12,159	12,264
France						
Merino	16,839	16,402	16,400	13,635	12,083	13,005
Crossbred	17,011	16,936	18,322	13,349	10,820	10,375
Total	33,850	33,338	34,722	26,984	22,903	23,380
Italy						
Merino	1,653	1,678	1,576	1,400	1,440	1,563
Crossbred	2,806	2,983	2,729	2,191	2,180	2,410
Total	4,459	4,661	4,305	3,591	3,620	3,973

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin.

Conditioning of wool, tops and yarn increases

The amount of wool, tops and yarn passing through the conditioning houses of Bradford during September was greater than in August and was about equal to the amount conditioned during September 1929. In France and Belgium, also, a greater amount of wool, tops and yarn passed through conditioning houses in September than in August. The settlement of the French textile strike in September brought the industry to a more normal condition, but the amount conditioned in September of this year did not equal that of last year. In Belgium a greater quantity of wool tops and yarn was conditioned in September 1930 than in September 1929.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses at Bradford, Roubaix, Tourcoing and Verviers, July - September 1929 and 1930

Location and class	1929			1930		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bradford -						
Wool.....	585	644	771	586	642	755
Tops.....	3,834	3,617	4,120	4,277	3,539	4,175
Yarn.....	195	118	165	171	105	163
Roubaix -						
Wool.....	196	214	245	231	123	269
Tops.....	4,740	5,044	4,506	3,937	3,494	4,021
Yarn.....	1,290	1,299	1,007	1,323	1,003	1,188
Tourcoing -						
Wool.....	2,416	2,478	2,319	2,604	2,224	2,235
Tops.....	6,779	7,831	5,873	5,858	4,614	5,093
Yarn.....	2,138	2,277	1,976	1,951	1,486	1,669
Verviers -						
Wool.....	2,478	2,083	1,551	1,592	1,678	1,792
Tops.....	62	211	124	276	337	373
Yarn.....	262	747	296	435	459	465

Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin and Consul Thomson at Bradford.

World wool supply situation

October 15, 1930

The new wool season has now begun in Southern Hemisphere countries, some sales of the new clip wool already having taken place. Although arrivals at selling centers have not been very heavy as yet, the wool already received, especially in early shearing districts of Australia and the Union of South Africa, appears to be finer than the wool of the 1929 clip.

The early trouble with shearers in Australia who protested against lower wage rates in New South Wales is now a thing of the past and shearing is in full swing. A new rate of wages for shearers and shed hands has also been agreed upon in New Zealand, the rates and wages to be on a sliding scale to be adjusted on the basis of wool prices.

The new large clip in Southern Hemisphere countries is coming to selling centers fairly deplete of carryover wool with the exception of New Zealand where the amount held over is fairly large.

Stocks of foreign and colonial wools in the United Kingdom on September 1, were estimated by a trade agency at about 15 per cent above the quantity on hand at the same date a year ago. At the same date stocks of tops in European commission combing centers on September 1 were about 40 per cent below the same date a year earlier.

The indicated decrease of about 4 per cent in the Australian clip is expected to be offset to some extent by increases in most of the other important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere although reliable estimates of the 1930 clips in Argentina and Uruguay are still lacking, present indications point to probable slight increases in these countries.

Conditions in Northern Hemisphere countries where the 1930 clip has already been shorn are not materially different from those reported in the September release.

World wool production, exclusive of Russia and China is estimated at 3,179,000,000 pounds in 1929, a decrease of 1 per cent compared with the record clip of 1928. Wool production increased from 2,566,000,000 pounds in 1923 to 3,236,000,000 in 1928. The five countries of the Southern Hemisphere i.e. Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay and the Union of South Africa furnish in the neighborhood of three-fifths of the world wool production, exclusive of Russia and China.

Australia

Notwithstanding the fact that sheep numbers at the beginning of 1930 reached record proportions, the 1930 clip now being shorn is expected to show a decrease of about 4 per cent compared with that of the preceding season when the clip was 6 per cent below the record production of 1928. The decrease in the 1930 clip is due principally to extremely dry conditions in parts of New South Wales which produces over half the Australian clip. The unfavorable conditions in New South Wales during 1929 and the early part of 1930 have tended to reduce the number of sheep to be shorn for the 1930 clip as well as to reduce the yield per sheep in early shearing districts, at least. Conditions have now improved materially so that later shorn sheep may show an improvement in yield.

The extent of the sheep losses during the past winter (June - August) are not yet known states Dalgety & Company's Annual Review for the 1929-30 season. Fortunately owners in many instances have been able to minimize losses by sending sheep to places where land could be rented for grazing purposes. In those districts where properties were overstocked the blow was the more severe and the net result must be that although conditions have been generally improved, many properties face the problem of restocking at a time when revenues are sadly depleted. The situation is the same in parts of Victoria and South Australia.

In addition to probable sheep losses in New South Wales since the first of the year, the number of sheep submitted for slaughter and inspection for export in Australia for the first seven months of 1930 has been over twice as large as for the same period of 1929. Then, too, slaughter for export constitutes only a small percentage i.e., 15-20 per cent of the total slaughter for food in Australia and in times of low wool values, such as the present, it seems reasonable to assume that farm slaughter has also been larger than usual. A report from western Australia stated that farmers there had decided to kill 100,000 sheep on account of the low prices being paid for sheep at principal sales yards. It was stated that in some districts there were about 60,000 ewes that would have to be slaughtered in order to prevent the improved country from becoming overstocked. This decision of pastoralists led the government to make arrangements to carry sheep from the northern to the southern part of the State during October and November at a price which will allow farmers to place them on the land at about $1.46 each. Sheep numbers in western Australia have been increasing in recent years and numbered approximately 10,000,000 at the beginning of this year, the number now being twice what it was in pre-war times.

Sheep numbers in Australia at the beginning of 1930 attained almost record proportions being officially estimated at 106,117,000 an increase of 3 per cent over 1929. The highest figure on record was 106,421,000 in 1892. Most of the increase during 1929 was in Queensland, Victoria, and Western Australia. The number in New South Wales which supports about 50 per cent of the sheep in Australia remained practically stationary at 51,000,000 compared with 55,000,000 in 1927.

There has been an increase in the amount of wool absorbed by Australian woolen mills in recent years states the Queenslander. Last year a total of 184,000 bales or about 6 per cent of the total output of wool was retained in Australia against only 61,000 bales retained in 1907. The amount retained at present is a very small proportion of the total compared with the quantity entering foreign trade, but the added competition for the sales is valuable and adds a source of regular demand thus proving a stabilizing factor throughout all the States.

Australian materials are at a disadvantage as regards the selling price as operatives on the Continent receive smaller wages for longer working hours. If production could be improved in relation to cost sufficiently to compete with the lower level of costs in Europe, Australia might be able to sell on equal terms. Australia has the advantages of new machinery and methods as compared with the industry in England and on the Continent, but is unable to produce at such low cost.

New Zealand

With a 5 per cent increase reported in sheep numbers in New Zealand as of April 30, 1930 an increase in the wool clip is to be expected this year. Last year a record clip of 242,000,000 pounds was reported as produced in that country. Weather conditions in some important sheep and wool growing districts of New Zealand have not been as favorable this year as last. The Hawkes Bay District of North Island, where about one-fifth of the number in that Island are found, has had a long dry spell only recently broken by good rains. The clip throughout that district is expected to show a decided break and in some cases fleeces this year will be tender and finer than usual.

A new agreement has just been reached by which shearers and shed hands during the season now starting will receive a reduction of 14 per cent in rates and wages. Rates will be adjusted up or down according to prices ruling for wool.

Returns to growers were most disappointing last season. The average price per pound realized for the New Zealand clip at auction was approximately 17 cents compared with 30 cents in 1928-29 according to Dalgety and Company. Wool growers receipts were practically 50 per cent less and the average price of 17 cents for the New Zealand clip is about 8 cents under the cost of production. The character of the New Zealand clip last season was not comparable with that of the previous season, due mostly to unsatisfactory climate conditions, according to Dalgety's Review. Although the condition was lighter than that of the preceding season's wool it lacked character and robustness.

Argentina

The meagre information available so far points to a probable slight increase in the Argentine clip compared with last year's production although no reliable estimates are as yet available. Last year production was estimated at 324,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 8 per cent compared with 1928, the decrease being principally due to unfavorable weather conditions in the Province of Buenos Aires during the growing season. Conditions have been much better this year generally. Sheep in the Province of Buenos Aires which supports about one-third of the number in Argentina, are now estimated at 14,118,000, according to the 1930 national census, a decrease compared with sixteen years ago but an increase compared with the annual provincial estimates which showed 12,600,000 sheep in that province in June 1929 compared with 12,400,000 in 1928 and 12,500,000 in 1927. The national and provincial estimates are probably not strictly comparable, however. In Buenos Aires province the medium and coarse crossbred or Lincoln type of sheep predominates and this type of wool still constitutes the bulk of the Argentine clip, although the percentage of coarse and medium crossbred has decreased from 63 per cent in 1924-25 to 56 per cent in 1929-30.

The absence of reliable annual estimates of sheep numbers in Argentina makes it difficult to make a forecast of wool production. However, the new July 1, 1930 census shows that sheep numbers, estimated at 43,084,000, are now practically the same as they were sixteen years ago except that there has been some shift from the agricultural and cattle growing provinces of the central region to the southern regions or Patagonia. The province of Buenos Aires, which supported 43 per cent of the sheep in Argentina in 1914 now supports only 33 per cent of the total. Other provinces of the central region also show decreases, i.e. the number in Sante Fe declining 3 per cent to 574,000, those in Cordoba, 21 per cent to 1,117,000 and those in Entre Rios 22 per cent to 3,343,000. On the contrary, the number in Santa Cruz in the southern region increased from 3,941,000 in June 1914 to 6,922,000 in July 1930 or 76 per cent, while the number in Chubut has doubled during the sixteen years increasing from 2,047,000 to 3,973,000. According to an intensive study of wool production in Argentina made by the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, merino sheep predominate in the southern provinces of Rio Negro and Chubut while the fine crossbred type predominates in Santa Cruz.

The value of wool exports for the past season is estimated at only $22,977,000 whereas that of the preceding season was $45,689,000 according to the September Review of the Bank of London and South America Ltd.

Uruguay

Although no annual estimates of sheep numbers are available for Uruguay natural conditions this year appear to favor an increase. Flocks are reported in good condition with lambing percentages normal. On the other hand sheep slaughter has been unusually heavy, the number killed for export during the first seven months of the year being over twice as many as for the same period a year ago.

Wool production in 1929 was originally estimated at the record figure of 150,000,000 pounds according to the International Institute of Agriculture, under date of September 8, 1930 and there seems to be no reason for changing the estimate. Production for the preceding season is estimated at 139,000,000 pounds.

Exports for the season ended September 30, 1930 were in the neighborhood of 141,000,000 pounds against 118,000,000 a year previous an increase of 19 per cent. Domestic consumption is estimated to be in the neighborhood of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds annually. It is stated that the large clip of 1929 was expected to realize only $23,027,000 compared with $40,039,000 received for the preceding season's clip, wool prices during the season just closed being about 50 per cent below those of the preceding season.

Wool growers in Uruguay have been advised to watch the world market conditions more carefully and to adjust their production to the demand. A wide spread co-operative marketing organization has been suggested and the Bank of the Republic has shipped some Uruguayan wool to Europe on consignment in an endeavor to advertise this wool and secure new customers for the Uruguayan product.

Union of South Africa

Shearing of the current clip in the Union began earlier than usual this year, many farmers being unusually anxious to market their clips and receive monetary returns as soon as possible. New clip wool from the Karroo and Midland districts was arriving in considerable quantities toward the end of August with the first sales scheduled to take place in September. The new clip as previously reported is expected to be larger than that of the preceding season by about 7 per cent. Regulations governing the packing, marking and classification of wool for export after October 1 and provisions for official inspection at ports have been promulgated. It is considered that the regulations will improve the standard of South African wool and have a beneficial effect on the trade.

Some parts of Cape Province had been reported as rather dry during June and July but rains in August throughout the province generally have improved conditions, so that the outlook is now good.

The number of wooled sheep in the Union reached the high figure of 40,356,000 according to the census taken August 31, 1929 compared with 38,242,000 the preceding year. As a result of favorable weather conditions and small loss of stock the 1930 census is expected to show a still further increase.

Receipts, stocks disposals at primary markets

Season July 1, 1930 - June 30, 1931

During the first two months of the 1930-31 season receipts of the new clip at Australian selling centers amounted to 95,000,000 pounds or about 14 per cent less than during the same period of the preceding season. However on September 1, 1930 only 91,000,000 pounds or 96 per cent of the receipts of new clip wool remained in store compared with 109,000,000 or 98 per cent at the same time a year ago. Disposals of new wool during the first two months, of the current season, amounting to 3,500,000 pounds, were twice as large as for the same period of the 1929-30 season.

Exports of wool from Australia during July and August, principally wool from the 1929-30 season, amounted to 73,000,000 pounds, and were over three times as large as for the same period a year ago. There has been

some overlapping of seasons this year as sales of the 1929-30 wool clip were continued into July with the purpose of disposing of all old clip wool before the opening of the new selling season in September.

Exports from New Zealand were also considerably heavier for the first two months of the present season, amounting to 18,600,000 pounds or twice the quantity exported during the same period a year ago. About 47,000,000 pounds of carryover wool were reported on hand at the close of the season i.e. June 30, 1930 against only 23,400,000 pounds on hand on June 30, 1929.

By the middle of October these heavy stocks had been only slightly reduced, being estimated at that time by Dalgety and Company at approximately 39,000,000 pounds. It was also stated that no preference would be given to old season's wool when the selling season opens in November.

Stocks of unsold wool at principal ports of the Union of South Africa on August 1, estimated at 6,100,000 pounds, were 35 per cent below the quantity on hand at the same date of 1929. Sold wool on hand at ports on the same date were above a year ago, amounting to 1,300,000 pounds compared with 800,000 pounds at the same time last year.

Receipts of wool into Central Produce Market Argentina for the first 2½ months of the new season amounted to 3,100,000 pounds or almost 2½ times the amount received during the corresponding period of 1929. Stocks on September 17, however, were much below a year ago. Although the season at Central Produce Market begins on July 1 the wool selling and export season does not commence until October 1 as shearing does not begin until about the middle of September.

Receipts, disposals and stocks, 1930-31 and 1929-30 clips in primary markets, with comparisons

Country, item and period			Quantity
	1930-31 clip		Million pounds
	Season July 1-June 30		
Australia:			
Receipts: 1/	July 1, 1930 to Sept. 1,1930	2/	94.7
	Same period 1929		111.3
Disposals: 1/	July 1, 1930 to Sept. 1, 1930	2/	3.5
	Same period 1929		1.9
Shipments:	July 1, 1930 to Sept. 1, 1930	2/	73.1
	Same period 1929		31.7
Stocks at Selling centers: 1/			
	Sept. 1, 1930	3/	91.2
	Sept. 1, 1929	4/	109.4
New Zealand:	Season July 1-June 30		
Shipments:	July 1, 1930 to Sept. 1, 1930		18.6
	Same period 1929		9.6
Stocks:	Old seasons wool still on hand		
	Oct. 15, 1930		39.2
Argentina:	Season October 1-September 30		
Receipts:	At Central Produce Market 5/		
	July 1, 1930 to Sept. 17, 1930		3.1
	Same period 1929		1.3
Stocks at:	Central Produce Market 6/		
	Sept. 17, 1930		0.7
	Same date 1929		3.3
Union of South Africa:	Season July 1-June 30		
Stocks:	At principal ports		
	Unsold wool - August 1, 1930		6.1
	August 1, 1929		9.4
	Sold wool - August 1, 1930		1.3
	August 1, 1929		0.8
	1929-30 clip		
Australia:	Season July 1-June 30		
Receipts: 1/	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930	2/	782.7
	Same period 1928-29		834.1
Disposals: 1/	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		749.9
	Same period 1928-29		820.3
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		744.1
	Same period 1928-29		810.5
Stocks on hand at Selling centers: 1/			
	End of season June 30, 1930		32.8
	June 30, 1929		13.7
New Zealand:	Season July 1-June 30		
Offerings:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		171.0
	Same period 1928-29		209.0
Sales:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930		143.0
	Same period 1928-29		196.0

Continued -

Receipts, disposals and stocks, 1930-31 and 1929-30 clips in primary markets, with comparisons (continued)

Country, item and period			Quantity
	1929-30 clip, continued		Million pounds
New Zealand:			
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930		187.0
	Same period 1928-29		237.0
Stocks:	June 17, 1930	7/	47.0
	June 30, 1929		27.5
Argentina:	Season October 1 to September 30		
Receipts:	Central Produce Market 5/		
	Season July 1, 1929 to June 25, 1930		80.3
	Same period 1928-29		99.6
Shipments:	October 1, 1929 - Sept. 18, 1930		295.7
	Same period 1928-29		315.1
Stocks:	Central Produce Market		
	End of season July 2, 1930 5/		1.8
	Same date 1929		6.1
Uruguay:	Season October 1 - September 30		
Shipments:	Oct. 1, 1929 to Sept. 18, 1930		141.2
	Same period 1928-29		118.1
Stocks:	At Montevideo		
	May 8, 1930		12.9
	May 8, 1929		10.9
Union of South Africa:	July 1 - June 30		
Receipts:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930		-
	Same period 1928-29		288.7
Sales:	Season July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1929		-
	Same period 1928-29		277.7
Shipments:	Season July 1, 1929 to June 30	9/	314.0
	Same period 1928-29		283.0
Stocks:	At principal ports		
	Unsold wool - end of season June 30,1930	10/	4.6
	June 30,1929	10/	9.1
	Sold wool - end of season June 30,1930		1.9
	June 30,1929		0.8

Compiled in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Australia, Season 1929-30, Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, July 25, 1930; season 1930-31 Weekly Wool Chart, August 14, 1930. Argentina, receipts, shipments, stocks at Central Produce Market, Review of River Plate, total stocks in Argentina, cable from Buenos Aires Branch First National Bank of Boston; Uruguay; season 1929-30, shipments, Review of the River Plate; Stocks, Wool Record and Textile World, May 8, 1930 and May 9, 1929. Union of South Africa, 1929-30 receipts, Consul C. E. Macy, February 3, 1930, stocks, Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics; exports, Yorkshire Observer, August 30, 1930. New Zealand, shipments, 1928-29, Consul General W. L. Lowrie, Wellington, July 29. Stocks,

Continued -

Receipts, disposals and stocks, 1930-31 and 1929-30 clips in primary markets, with comparisons (continued)

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, August 26, 1929. Season 1929-30 shipments, Dalgety and Company quoted in Weekly Wool chart, Mallett and Company, July 31, 1930. Stocks, June 30, 1930, Consul W. E. Boyle, August 8, 1930. Season 1930-31 shipments, Yorkshire Observer, August 30, 1930.

1/ These figures concern only the clip of the season designated.

2/ Conversion to pounds from bales made by using average weight of bale for season as June 1930 estimated by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.

3/ In addition 10,850,000 pounds from the 1929-30 season remained in store at this date.

4/ In addition 12,021,000 pounds remained in store from the 1928-29 season.

5/ Season for this market given as from July 1 to June 30, although shearing season does not begin until about September 15. During recent years about 1/3 of the national Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market.

6/ May include some wool from preceding season.

7/ Unofficial.

8/ Season for this market reported as July 1 - June 30. As no receipts were reported for July 1 and 2 have taken stocks as of July 2 as representing the stock carried over from the 1929-30 season.

9/ Conversion made from grease and scoured bales at average of 340 pounds per bale.

10/ Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent loss in scouring.

Sheep; Numbers in important wool producing countries average 1909-1913 and 1922-1926, annual 1927-1930

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 1/	Average 1922-1926 1/	1927	1928	1929	1930
		Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Southern Hemisphere							
Australia							
New South Wales	Dec. 2/	47.3	37.6	54.6	48.9	50.5	50.7
Queensland	Dec. 2/	19.9	18.5	16.9	16.6	18.5	20.0
Victoria	Dec. 2/	12.8	12.3	13.7	15.6	16.5	17.4
South Australia	Dec. 2/	6.2	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.2	6.2
West Australia	Dec. 2/	4.8	6.6	7.5	8.4	8.9	9.6
Total Australia 3/	Dec. 2/	90.7	90.0	104.3	100.8	103.4	106.1
New Zealand	Apr.	24.0	23.7	25.6	27.1	29.1	30.6
Argentina	Dec. 2/	4/43.2	5/36.2				6/43.1
Prov. of Buenos Aires 7/.....	June 2/	18.8	14.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	
Uruguay		8/26.3	9/14.4			10/19.4	
Union of S. Africa	Aug.	30.7	34.0	40.3	11/42.7	11/45.2	
	June 30	---	---	39.6	40.7	43.1	
Total So. Hem. coun. reported -							
Pre-war to 1929 ...		164.2	162.5	182.7	183.0	190.3	
Pre-war to 1930 ...		114.7	113.7	129.9	127.9	132.5	136.7
Northern Hemisphere							
United States	Jan.	43.2	37.4	41.9	44.8	47.5	48.9
Canada	June	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	
England & Wales	June	18.3	15.0	17.1	16.4	16.1	16.3
Scotland	June	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6
Northern Ireland	June	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Irish Free State	June	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
Total United Kingdom		29.1	25.2	28.3	27.9	27.7	28.0
France	Dec. 2/	16.2	10.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	
Germany	Dec. 2/	5.0	5.6	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5
Total No. Hem. coun. reported -							
Pre-war to 1929 ...		95.7	81.1	88.4	90.6	92.9	
Pre-war to 1930 ...		77.3	68.2	74.3	76.5	78.8	80.4
N. & S. Hem. coun. reported -							
Pre-war to 1929 ...		259.9	243.6	271.1	273.6	283.2	
Pre-war to 1930 ...		192.0	181.0	204.2	204.4	211.3	217.1
Estimated world total		692.4	663.3				

Compiled in Division of Statistical and Historical Research from official sources unless otherwise indicated.

Notes on following page

Sheep: Numbers in important wool producing countries average 1909-1913 and 1922-1926, annual 1927-1930 (continued)

1/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used.

2/ Estimates for countries reporting in December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year.

3/ Includes Tasmania, Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

4/ Census June 1914.

5/ Census December 1922.

6/ Census July 1, 1930.

7/ Provincial estimates.

8/ Census 1908.

9/ Census 1924.

10/ Unofficial.

11/ Preliminary estimates.

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